FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1850. [NO. 1734.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

THE Christian Minstrel; The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1850.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings,

OF the Deep River, Randolph, and Marlboro' Factories, constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-3w

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,
A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF
GOODS,
For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—
A heavy Stock of
Hardware and Cutlery.
500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:
Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.
Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.
China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- mpd

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—By J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery—By E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology—By James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—By Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—By C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

Dr. G. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases; Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 5, 1850. 33-6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

August 19, 1850. 33-tf

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of the September Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.
August 19, 1850. 33-2w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash, country Produce, or upon 3 and 6 months' credit for approved paper.

A few Quarter Bbls. and Kits No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon. E. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 19, 1850. 33-4w

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON Monday of County Court week, Sept. 2, 1850, at the store of A. M. Campbell, the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs. Wolf & Co., consisting of Dry Goods, coats, vests, pantaloons, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves, silks, ginghams, calicoes, &c.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on bills of goods amounting to $50, purchased previous to the day of sale.
Aug. 17, 1850. 33-2w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Will also furnish Printed Blanks free of charge to such as desire them.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 19, 1850. 33-4w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*

For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.

For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON
ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple
DRY GOODS,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—
Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.
August 17, 1850. 33tf

To Cotton Planters.

50 COILS ROPE.
80 pieces Bagging, from 44 to 47 inches, extra heavy, just received and for sale cheap by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Aug. 10, 1850. 33tf

STORE TO RENT.

WE would Rent the East Store in our Brick tenement, if application should be made soon. COOK & TAYLOR.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-4w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR AUGUST, 1850.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$45,000!
$20,000! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 97, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850.
14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,110, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 22 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25		wholes	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
30td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
July 22, 1850. 29-3m

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of September next, the Dwelling House and Lot on Gillespie street, joining John Haigh and others, known as the Fuller Lot,—upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 24, 1850. 30ts

New Goods.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving and opening their usual stock, embracing
Staple DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Patent Medicines, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, and an extensive
STOCK OF GROCERIES,
To which they invite the attention of dealers in this market.
August 10, 1850. 32-3w

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
New York.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works.

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table-book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.
August 2, 1850. 32-3m

University of Maryland.

THE next Session will begin on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1850, and close 1st March 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.
Baltimore, July 1, 1850. 32-6w

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elemeatary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.
B. R. HUSKE.
August 10, 1850. 32-t1O

GLASS JARS.

30 DOZEN, assorted sizes, for Preserves and Confectionaries.
20 dozen Stone Jars and Crocks.
For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
August 10, 1850. 32-3w

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
That he ever offered for sale in this market.
About 12 doz. Watches on hand,
Of all kinds and prices;
Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,
And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.
JNO. M. BEASLEY.
August 10, 1850. 32-3m

THE NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE ALPINE GLEE SINGER: By William B. Bradbury, co-editor of the "Mendelssohn Collection," "The N. Y. Choralist," "Psalmodist," and author of various other musical works.

We have just published The Alpine Glee Singer, a new collection of the most beautiful and popular secular music, in four vocal parts, for choirs, musical societies, and social music parties. Its leading features are, a great variety of new and beautiful Swiss melodies harmonized.

Alpine and Tyrolese Melodies. The choicest variety ever presented to American Singers.

Popular German Peoples' Student's Songs, in parts, from the pens of eminent modern German composers.

Popular Songs harmonized. A variety of the most popular English, Scotch, and American Songs harmonized.

Original pieces of the author's choicest secular compositions.

Highly finished Pieces. A select number of highly finished four-voice composition, by Mendelssohn, Hauptmann, Kreutzer, and others.

Operatic Melodies. A choice variety of light, favorite, operatic melodies harmonized.

Flora's Festival—a Cantata: re-arranged and harmonized for adult choirs and classes, complete in itself as a musical recreation, and equally beautiful as disconnected four-voice songs, duetts, solos, &c.

Vocal Exercises, &c.

In addition to the above will be found a full set of vocal exercises for choirs and singing classes, chiefly from Panseron, together with Lablache's celebrated instructions for the cultivation and management of the voice, the whole constituting a work for all classes of singers, we believe not a little in advance of anything of the kind that has appeared in this country.

MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.,
32-3w] 199 Broadway, New York.
☞ For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 12.

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1850.

Edmund Parker and wife Nelly, James Outlaw, and William Outlaw, ex. Isaac Outlaw, Guardian of John Outlaw, Sally Outlaw, and Patsy Outlaw, and Isaac Outlaw and Anna Outlaw.
Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Outlaw, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in July, and 75th year of American Independence, A. D. 1850.
J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
32] By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes, the most of which have not been in use only from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which those are situated are not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There are upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary outhouses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves.—Terms shall be low, and payments accommodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., } 31-4w
July 22, 1850. }

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to establish a new County, out of the lower end of Richmond and the upper end of Robeson counties.
Aug. 12, 1850. 32-4w

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 23, 1850. 29-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,
WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

POETRY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

BOTHER ME NOT.

Bother me not, O bother me not
Again with those sweet eyes!
I see them about where'er I go,
In earth and air and skies.
They are dark and deep as a starless night,
And through their darkness burns
The heavenly light that the spirit turns
From out its radiant urns.

Bother me not, O bother me not
Again with that sweet form!
I see it swaying about me now
As a tree sways in the storm.
'Tis full of grace and seems to float
So wingedly along,
You think it is the embodiment
Of some delicious song.

Bother me not, O bother me not
Again with those sweet words!
I hear them floating about me now
Like the music-notes of birds.
They have set up an echo in my soul
And it will not die away,
I can hear it in my dreams at night
And through the live-long day!

EPIGRAM—THE LAWRENCE CASE.

Kentucky statesmen, 'tis believed,
Each party's feelings have regarded;
For Mr. L. has been relieved,
And Mrs. L. has been *re-Ward-ed.*

From the Washington Union.
BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

California, let it seem strange as it will,
Although with the riches of Ophir invested,
Has prov'd quite unable to prevent the first "*bill*"
That was drawn in her favor from being "*protested.*"

The Absurd Law the French National Assembly have recently enacted against the Press, furnishes the London Punch with an unfailing subject for the employment of its wit. Here is one of the best hits in that direction; but it hits in a direction other than the National Assembly:—

A Sign-y Qua Non.—The proposition of the French Government that every article in every newspaper should be signed by the writer's name, would, if it were applied to this country, cause some extraordinary revelations relating to the mysteries of the press. It would have an odd and rather startling effect to find a beautiful eulogistic criticism on Jones' last new novel, signed "John Jones;" and it would be rather amusing, at the termination of a long article in praise of Mr. Gagger's acting, to arrive at the words Jacob Gagger appended to the end of it. The world would be a little astonished now and then by the disclosure of the magnates of the diurnal press; and would marvel to know that the great we's are sometimes very wee people after all.

A Fair Sporting Offer.—Sir—"I ave to arks yer parding for this here letter, wich I wood ave sent it direck to the Guvernment if Ide ad the office were to send to, but if you will be good enuff to forrard it. Avin red in the *Times* that they wants a British consul in Californy, wich I don't now wot it is but concludes its somebody to take care them there Yankees don't go and nab the gold as the British as been and dug, wich will want a strong man, and one used to give and take, and a good itter with both ands, and I think I mite sute, carryin on the public bisiness at the same time. If you want to see aw I can kepe order among a ruffish set of customers jist you come and take a luke at my bar the night after a mill, wich you'll see I am the man to go in and do it. No mor at present from yours to command and no chaffment.

"BENJN. CAUNT (X-Champion)."

Mrs. Partington's Opinion of Ethiopians.—"Yes, I did go to hear the Eathe-opium saranagurs; yes, I did, and I don't keer if Deacon Blathers does hear of it. I'd ruther beer them blessed black martingales than a dozen of Deacon Blathers's old sarmints. One of them sung out what my poor Paul used to like, in the salt-sellar voice, just like a baby's whistle and musical snuff-box together. One of 'em shook his fingers together and they rattled like pipe stems; but what I liked mostest of all was the beautiful music of the according line. Oh how delishes the music rolled out of it? I could have got up and danced with delight." And the old lady got up and really shook herself all over.

Pathetic.—Some poor fellow is in for it by running after the calicoes. Just hear him:

I've seen her out a walking,
In her *habit de la rue,*
And it aint no use a talking,
She's "pumpkins," and "a few;"
She glides along in beauty,
Like a duck upon a lake,
Oh! I'd be all love and duty,
If I only was a drake.

Beautiful Thought.—A military officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from his chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed-place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly replied, "No, certainly not."—"Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then," said he, "remember, I know in whom I have believed, and that He holds the winds in His fists, and the waters in the hollow of His hands."

Sublime.—'Twas midnight! the moon shone forth in all her glory!—the stars studded the firmament!—we did not move, but listened more eagerly, as we sat upon the steps of the Smithfield Church—for a moment all was still, and then an awful noise, as if forty bedlams had broke loose! we trembled in our shoes!—we involuntarily rose to our feet, making some hasty strides towards the spot whence the shrieks proceeded. What a sight was there for a man to behold! Some three or four persons had arrived at the scene of distress about the same time we did. For an instant, all seemed paralyzed, when a young man, gifted with great presence of mind, and stout of limb, with one desperate effort, caught the hog by the ears and dragged it from under the gate?

Pitts. Express.

Fashions for August.—Bonnets have experienced little alteration in shapes, except those that have been crushed by some one accidentally sitting down upon them. Shaded silks are still seen, the shading being thrown in by constant wear during the summer, causing the material to be much darker in some parts than others. Scarfs will be in request and so will lace; but for those who cannot get the point lace, the boot lace will be a cheap and useful substitute. Flounces, which have been for some time coming in, are now made to stick out more than ever.

We have seen a very graceful headdress for gentlemen—which, for evening toilette, is general. It consists of a coiffure of white cotton, a tassel at the top of it.

A Model Witness.—"Were you present, and did you see the prisoner at the bar strike Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, sir-ee! I didn't see nothin' else, and he struck him a-purpose, too, for I seed him, I did, and I'm gwine to swear all about it, too, for he tried to buy me off for a dollar and seventy-five cents; but I just told him old Josey Rouse didn't swear to no lies for a dollar and seventy-five cents, by a jug full, and if my edication was not worth two dollars, he might go to thunder and I'd out with the whole story, and more too if Jones wanted it. Ugh! a dollar and seventy-five cents! Old Josey Rouse ain't bought for that money!"

Succinct and Conclusive.—A "cullud pussan" in business in Milwaukie, who had left his affairs in the hands of his partner, while he should take a short trip to the east, recently telegraphed back from Detroit in the words following, to-wit:—

"How is things going?"
The reply he received was,
"Things is workin'."
This was satisfactory. But when he returned to Milwaukie, he found that his partner had sold out the stock, appropriated the proceeds, and run away with the unfortunate man's wife. Things had worked.

An Irishman's Advertisement.—Bartholomew O'Flaherty, Wig maker, Music Master, and dealer in dried apples, from Dublin, gives the public information that he has opened a shop in Pig Alley, No. 12, where he carries on the business of making ladies' caps, repacking pork, and setting hen's eggs under ducks, except what falls down and breaks. Horse jockies and farriers may be supplied with gauze aprons and saddles, smelling bottles, and all other vegetables on the shortest notice.

An Odd Scene.—The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback; and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "why, sir, you come to beg of me who have to go on foot while you ride on horseback!" "Very true sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

A Complimentary Answer.—Smith, the Fort Edward dentist, was busily engaged in filling a tooth for a pretty girl, when she suddenly put away his hand and said—

"Mr. Smith, can you tell me why ladies' teeth decay sooner than those of gentlemen?"

"Certainly, Miss. It is because their lips are so *sweet.*"—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

A young Dutchman, in concluding a letter to his love, which he intended to send by a friend, was thus poetically delivered:

"When Vonke Vanttoozen, my gude friend,
Shall come to see you where you be,
Dese scarlet garters I shall zend,
O ty dem on and tink on me."

Pleasure.—Pleasure is indeed a holy sensation, which does not occur in ordinary life. We lose the peace of years when we hunt after the rapture of moments.

Melancholy.—The melancholy which arises from no cause within ourselves, is like music—it enchants us in proportion to its effects upon our feelings.

From the Richmond Whig.
COLONEL CHESNUT.

Great events and exigencies call forth great men. They evoke, as with a mighty spell, the dormant energies and unsuspected genius of obscure individuals; and neighbors look on, agape with wonder, at the sudden development of the young giants, heretofore regarded as mere ordinary mortals, like themselves. So sprang the illustrious Hampden into the leadership of England. So rose Cromwell, after the untimely decease of his friend. So did Napoleon rush out of the clouds that hid the earlier portion of his career, and blaze like a meteor across the continent of Europe. So did Washington appear, when his country had made up the momentous issue with Great Britain, and had turned with anxious eye, to select, among her sons, a champion fit for such a quarrel.

Something like this, seems to have just now taken place in South Carolina. A Mr. Chesnut—Col. Chesnut, perhaps—(we believe no Southern gentleman is, now-a-days, without a military title,) has suddenly *popped* out of the Nashville Convention, as if he had been *roasting* at a fire, and there he is fervent and glowing—aye, *red-hot*—in the midst of his admiring countrymen, who gaze with astonishment at his sudden incandescence. Already, with the expansion derived from heat, he has swelled before the eyes of some of them, into the dimensions of the heroes; and, in the coming conflict with the rest of the Union, (which his native village seems to have resolved upon,) he is looked to as the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the chivalry, and hailed as the "Washington," who will deliver the abstractions of the South from all contaminating and enslaving contact with the practical realities of the sublunary States. Yes, he is the destined deliverer and regenerator of the Celestial Empire—the Saul, who is to take the Israelites out of the hand of the Philistines; and the gentleman who toasted this Chesnut, at the public dinner, is doubtless the Samuel, who has discerned his merit in advance of other people.

But, is there not something ungrateful in all this? Where be the men of bygone days—they who girded on their armor, and did battle (by anticipation) long since? Where be the Captains of Nullification? Where is Gen. Quattlebum? Why are such veterans to be ever-slaughtered by recruits of yesterday, however brave and ardent they may be?

It is suggested by a friend, that the *name* of the valiant Quattlebum, has been a drawback to his prospects, having been so often made a bye-word of, and a jest. But this is no good reason. The same thing might be done by the malicious, with any hero whatever. Nay, there is Col. Chesnut himself. One may call him a *horse-chesnut,* and liken him to the odious, free-soil *Buck eyes* of the State of Ohio. Another may style him a *dwarf-chesnut,* (*vide* Prince's catalogue,) and declare him to be only an *old-field chinquepin,* after all. A third might retail ribald jokes about *hot chesnuts,* cats'-paws, monkeys, and so forth. In short, there is no security against the insolence of pasquinade; and it would be idle to disqualify a man because it has been aimed at him, more than others. Therefore, we say again, where is Quattlebum? and we pause for a reply.

Cholera Incident in Iowa.—The pestilence which "walketh in darkness at noonday," in passing up the Mississippi, has given several of our river towns a few severe touches. During its sojourn at one of the principal "cities" in Iowa, it made a pretty peremptory demand upon an individual, who, in his day and generation, had been accustomed to tarry long, and sometimes quite late, at the "wine press"—in these practical days, and for shortness, called groceries, and sometimes 'one-horse groceries,' at that.

The individual, it is understood, was "on a bender" at the time his attention was arrested; and after he had tumbled in, it was "hip and thigh" for some time between the cholera and the "delicious tremblings;" finally, however, the cholera *caved,* and the tremens took the stocks.—Stimulants were of course prescribed, and a quart bottle of good brandy was procured, to be taken internally, and to be applied externally also; and three *bruisers,* unfortunately, were selected as nurses for the night.

In the morning the physician called, and expressed some surprise that that brandy had had so little effect upon the pulse, and produced so slight effect upon the circulation.

"That brandy, Doctor, was nothing but an aggravation to me all night long," said the patient.

"How so, Jim—did it not taste natural?"

"It didn't taste at all, Doctor."

"Why," inquired the physician, becoming a little suspicious, "what did they do with it? Didn't they give you any of it?"

"No, sir-ee! not to say much, they *didn't!*"

"Well, they rubbed you well with it?"

"Not much, they didn't. In fact, Doctor, you're sold, and I'm a goner. Here's the way of it. My friends drank the liquor, *and then rubbed me with the bottle!*"

Spirit of the Times.

Charity made Easy.—Lord John Russell would not accede to Mr. Hume's amendment of £8000 a-year to the Duke of Cambridge—the Duke must have £12,000, because he was expected to be charitable. *Mr. Punch*—upon his own responsibility—offers to find any number of individuals who will be twice as charitable as the present Duke upon exactly half the grant. How droll charity *may* be! You give a Duke a heap of money that he may be benevolent, and then laud him to the skies for this paid philanthropy!

It is very Curious.—"It's very curious," says a young lady whom we know, "that the tortoise, from whom we get all our tortoise-shell combs, has no hair!"

LETTER FROM GOV. MANLY.

To the Editor of the Register:

It is unpleasant and generally unprofitable to refer to the bickerings of a heated political campaign when the contest has ceased; or to reproduce the speeches that were made when the excitement, which called them forth and invested them with a temporary interest, has passed away.

An article however, in the last Raleigh Standard, published by Mr. Thomas Ruffin, Jr. under the head of "A CARD TO THE PUBLIC,"—wherein he gratuitously makes what he is pleased to call a question of veracity between himself and me, impels me from motives of self-respect as well as a proper regard for the opinions of my friends, to make a brief statement upon the subject.

The discussion of such issues, whether assumed or real, in the newspapers, is, in my judgment offensive to the public taste, for various reasons. Personal difficulties of misunderstandings among gentlemen, when they exist in fact, can always be adjusted more satisfactorily in private. I am not responsible for this intrusion upon the public, and truly regret the necessity which leaves me no other alternative.

In a certificate addressed to the editor of the Standard, dated Wentworth, July 16th, 1850, and signed by Mr. T. Ruffin, Jr. and others, and published on the 20th of that month, it is stated in substance, that they were present at the political discussion between my opponent and myself at Wentworth in Rockingham County, on the 29th June preceding, and that they understood me as declaring that I was in favor of abolishing federal population as the basis of representation in our Constitution, and of instituting white population in its stead; and further that I stated I was a better friend to equal suffrage than my opponent. Accompanying Mr. Ruffin's "Card to the Public" in the last Standard are published sundry other certificates of gentlemen, dated since the election was over, who were present on that occasion, and who affirm in substance that they also so understood me.

Now I do not undertake to say that these gentlemen have stated falsehoods, nor that they have corruptly and maliciously represented me. By no means. *I say my positions were misunderstood.* Whether this arose from any obscurity in the manner in which they were stated by me, that being my first speech in the campaign, or whether the impressions of those gentlemen were derived from unfounded inferences from my arguments, instead of legitimate conclusions, I know not. But by some means my position and opinions were misinterpreted by them, as I shall proceed to show.

On the 29th day of June last, I met my opponent for the first time during the campaign in his own county at Wentworth. I commenced the discussion and alluded briefly to several topics.

In regard to Equal Suffrage, I said or intended to say, as I had done many times before, that, if by allowing the qualified voters in the House of Commons to vote also in the Senate, it was contended that this made them equal or gave them equal political power under our Constitution, it was a mistake: that it would not accomplish that object. By way of illustration, I argued that the County of Onslow formed one Senatorial District and was allowed one Senator. The Counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell formed one Senatorial District and were allowed one Senator. That allowing all the free white men in these districts to vote for their Senators respectively, would not be granting to them an *equality of power*, for as Onslow had about 800 voters and the other four Counties had about 4000 voters, it would be making 800 men equal to 4000, or making one man equal to five. And I argued that it would be necessary for *those who advocated the proposed amendment in the Constitution on this ground, to change the basis of representation to the white population principle*, so that one white man in one section of the State would be of equal weight to a white man in any other section—that the *advocates of the doctrine*, to be consistent men, must *go for the change*. Such was, I think, my argument; such was certainly my meaning. Yet in a rapid debate, heard only once, gentlemen might have adopted the opinion that I was advocating the establishment of the White Basis. While on the same subject, I stated that the recent Democratic Convention had proposed to change the Constitution by extending the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and of electing the Judges by the people: that the Whig Convention not only proposed these changes, but also the questions of electing the Officers of State and Justices of the Peace by the people; that the Whigs had thus gone further than the Democrats, and, I remarked playfully, that therefore I was a better Free Suffrage man than my opponent.

In regard to the federal basis of representation, I said in substance, that many persons in this State, myself among the number, were of the opinion that, when the new basis of representation was established in our Constitution, slaves and property in slaves entered too largely in the composition. That slaves formed a most important item of calculation for *both Houses* of the Assembly; in the Commons slaves being estimated *as persons* by counting three-fifths, and in the Senate as property by counting the amount of taxes paid on them into the public Treasury.—In this connexion I stated further, *as an abstract proposition*, that if I had to make a Constitution for a people *ab initio* (they having had no Constitution before) that white population should form the basis of representation in one branch at least of the law-making department. But making a Constitution *ab initio* or from the start, a new Constitution for a new State, is a very different thing, in my judgment, *from changing an old one* already existing; *existing upon compromises* of sectional influences, and adjustments of antagonistic interests, like the Constitution of North Carolina. And it was a total mistake and misapprehension of my argument and opinions to suppose that I, at Wentworth or elsewhere, ever advocated the doctrine *of changing our present Constitution so as to abolish federal and substitute white population as the representative basis.* These were the opinions that I expressed myself ready "to stand up to and to swear by," and not the upturning of our Constitution and the abandonment of its compromises. I was not proposing amendments to our Constitution; for as I said in my printed address to the Whig Convention, "in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duties or right to make or propose new Constitutions for the People."

Yet I have no doubt that those who have given Certificates about my speech understood me as they have stated and were honest in their convictions. But as I have already said, either they drew inferences not warranted by the argument, or my views were too ambiguously or obscurely expressed. And when my attention was drawn to the subject subsequently, that I had been so understood at Wentworth, it was promptly disavowed and my true position explained.

This speech at Wentworth was made on the 29th of June. On the 3rd of July, at Salem, my opponent stated in his address to the People, that he understood me at Wentworth as going in favor of changing our Constitution so as to adopt white for federal basis, &c. I interposed for explanation and assured him that he had misunderstood me; that I did not advocate any such change, and when I came to reply, I explained my position more fully. This allegation was repeated by my opponent in our public discussions at various other places afterwards and always repudiated and disaffirmed by me, and on some occasions with surprise and warmth that he should persist in alluding to it after he had been so repeatedly disabused. These often repeated disclaimers too, it will be observed, were made in a part of the State where the doctrine is understood to be popular and where it might have been received with great favor by those whom I addressed.

On the 17th of July, when on the eve of leaving Morganton, I received information, for the first time, that Circulars and Hand-bills had been sent into the Eastern part of the State, where this change in the Constitution is very unpopular, stating that I was advocating this doctrine in the West. The information given me was quite indefinite; I had seen no newspapers; no time nor place was particularized where such sentiments had been expressed by me, but the general idea merely was conveyed to my mind by the intelligence, that it was set forth and circulated in the East on the eve of the Election, when but little time was allowed for explanation there, that I was conducting the campaign on this issue; that in other words I had come out for it and was travelling through the West urging it before the People. Under the impulse arising from this gross injustice, I wrote short notes to the Editor of the Register and other Whig Papers in the State denouncing the charge as false. Having no time to write explanations, I contented myself with a simple denial and requested a friend who had heard me at Wilkesboro', Lenoir, and Morganton, to write to the Register and explain the matter. This he did on the 18th of July, and it was published on the 27th, in the Register, and fully sustains what I here state. I knew that I was advocating no such doctrine, and pronounced the charge to be false. Every respectable man of both parties among the thousands who heard me in the West from Salem to Cherokee, knows it to be false. They all know that I not only did not advocate the doctrine, but that on all occasions, when brought to my notice, I expressly repudiated and disavowed it.

In my communication to the Presses, I had no reference to the Certificate of Messrs. T. Ruffin, Jr., and others, addressed to the Standard. My communication was written and dated 17th July, at Morganton. Mr. Ruffin's certificate is dated 16th July, at Wentworth, the places being 150 miles apart, and appears for the first time in the Standard on the 20th—*three days after the date of my Communication*, and which in fact I never saw until after the close of the Campaign on my return from Cherokee. Of course, I could have known nothing about it when I wrote, and could not have referred to it. Whence, then, arises this *question of veracity*, and whence the necessity of Mr. Ruffin's "Card to the Public," to vindicate his certificate which had no public existence at the time I wrote?

That Messrs. Ruffin and others may have understood me as taking the ground set forth in their Certificate, I have already admitted. But I say they were mistaken. Whether that was their fault or mine, I will not say.

One word in conclusion. Their Certificate is dated the 16th July. My *disclaimer* of the doctrines therein imputed to me was made on the 3rd of July, and continually up to the 16th. If at the date of their Certificate on the 16th, they were apprized of my disclaimer and explanation, I leave it to their own sense of justice and fairness to decide, (*their purpose in setting forth the certificate, being, as Mr. Ruffin says in his Card to the Public, to "meet and correct the misrepresentations of a portion of the Whig Press,"*) whether I ought not to have received at their hands, while volunteering to "set things to rights," the benefit of my disclaimer and explanation.

CHARLES MANLY.

Raleigh, August 22, 1850.

Anticipated Duel.—A duel is talked of, (says the last Baltimore Clipper) between Gen. Wallace, of South Carolina, and Gen. Houston, of Texas, caused, it is said, by a personal and abusive letter written by Wallace, who charges Gen. Houston with declaring in a speech in the Senate, that he (Wallace) and Mr. Calhoun, originated the Nashville Convention. The letter of Mr. Wallace is lengthy, and exceedingly severe on Gen. Houston. The following extract will show its qualities:

"If I sir, in conclusion, felt authorized to offer you a word of counsel at parting, I would tell you in all sincerity to retire at once from the gaze of a world, from whose sentence of reprobation, you can never be reprieved, and, to the society of which your presence can impart no value. Posterity, if it should condescend to notice you, will be at a loss, whether to assign you the rank of a knave or a fool. The present generation, who are better acquainted with your qualities, will be at no loss to determine that you possess in your person and character the most extraordinary combination of both. As you cannot, then, sir, hope to reverse this sentence, retire to merited obscurity, and devote the few remaining days allotted to you under the sun, in preparing yourself by repentance for a coming hour, when you must yield up a life which you have spent without adorning or dignifying a single virtue which stamps a man as either good, wise or great."

The Marshal of Massachusetts has completed the census of that State, and it is said that the increase in the population in the last ten years has been at least a quarter of a million.

SENATORIAL PROTEST.

The reader will find this document, signed by the Virginia Senators and eight others, in our paper of to-day. The burthen of the complaint, if we understand it correctly, upon which the Protest is founded, consists in the often repeated allegation of the great injustice done to fifteen slaveholding States by the admission of California into the Union as a free State. We do not impeach the candor and sincerity of gentlemen who assign other reasons for their avowed hostility to the measure; but that the slavery agitation, and the embittered feelings arising from it, have imparted a distinct coloring to the opposition, is too transparent to be concealed. We are frank enough to declare that we should have preferred for California a previous territorial pupilage, before her reception into the family Union,—not because we believe with the protestors, that the case is without precedent, but because the preliminary dependence on Federal authority is not only right in itself, but required by every consideration of expediency. Neither do we think, that under ordinary circumstances, there might not have been valid objections to the erection of this large territory into a new State: especially without more suitably defined boundaries, and a more accurate enumeration of its inhabitants. But, in our judgment, the time had passed for making these objections. A great crisis had arrived, when, after a long period of profitless wrangling and dangerous excitement, some final and decisive action was necessary—some prompt and efficient remedy indispensable—to restore the Government machine to its legitimate uses. That the formation of California into a free State, under all the circumstances, was an event to be expected, cannot be a subject of surprise with any dispassionate mind. The very fact that President Polk organized a very large force of Northern men provided with the necessary means and facilities for a permanent settlement there—that a large proportion of the earlier emigrants were from the same region of country—and that many adventurers from the Southern States were either without slave property, or opposed to its introduction, ought to have foreshadowed the policy adopted by the State Convention. Great was the surprise, we remember, felt in this city, that gentlemen from our own State were conspicuous in advocating the free policy; and if in connection with these facts, it be borne in mind, that the testimony of Tho. Butler King, Col. Fremont, and the other representatives from California, concurred in representing the general sentiment as hostile to slavery, we are surprised at the persevering efforts which have been made to force that institution upon a reluctant people. We are also surprised that the admission of that territory as a free State should have been so perseveringly identified, by Southern gentlemen, with the Wilmot proviso, so contrary to the facts of the case, and so directly at variance with the theory and opinions of their great leader—Mr. Calhoun—who placed upon the highest ground the right of every community to model its government according to its own sovereign pleasure. Why should we, however, in these times, express surprise at any thing, when the most startling events, and the most extraordinary revolutions, are constantly occurring in the political world! What the nation now desires is repose, and the sooner that that desirable end is attained, the better for us all.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Jonesboro' Whig states that Mr. Eastman, one of the Secretaries of the late Nashville Convention, published the first abolition paper ever established in New Hampshire. The Whig gets this fact from the Concord, (New Hampshire) Democrat, which talks thus bitterly of its *fallen* brother:

"*A Step Downward.*—Most of our citizens will recollect *Elbridge G. Eastman*, formerly a printer in this town, and the publisher of "The Abolitionist," the *first* "abolition" paper ever issued in this State. Eastman went to Washington City some ten or twelve years since, and from thence to Knoxville, Tenn. Subsequently he was appointed to a clerkship at Washington by Pres't. Polk, which, after holding a short time, he resigned, and went to Nashville to take charge of the "Union" in that city. Last of all, to cap the climax in his downward career, he was chief Secretary of the late Nullification, Disunion Convention at Nashville! How true is it, that the first step taken, "THE WAY TO HELL IS EASY."

Impudent Humbugs.—There is a class of humbugs in the Northern Cities whose brazen impudence is getting to be intolerable. Lottery venders, pill venders, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes, are in the habit of sending their filthy advertisements, under sealed envelopes, to persons residing in the South, who are thus taxed with the postage. Only to-day, one of the proprietors of this paper received a dirty looking affair, purporting to come from one H. Twelvetree, No. 84 Nassau Street, New York. It sets forth the marvelous advantages of a certain process of washing, the secret of which is to be communicated in a pamphlet, price $1. The whole affair, H. Twelvetree included, is, no doubt, a most scoundrelly imposition. In fact it bears the mark of humbug very palpably on its face. All such personages ought to be hung on One-tree.—*Wilmington Jour.*

An Important Invention has recently been made and introduced in the West Indies, for the extraction of juice from sugar cane, by which, it is said, an immense increase will be gained in the quantity of sugar extracted from a given weight of the cane. One hundred pounds of cane, which had been cut for a month, was put into the machine, and in the short space of thirty-six seconds, seventy-eight and a half pounds of the juice was produced. The machine was tested in the most thorough manner; producing at each trial results which proved most satisfactory.

Baltimore Sun.

A Parisian Incident.—Beranger, whose songs render him so great a favorite with the people, wandered recently in the *Quartier Latin*, (in Paris,) where, supposing himself to be unknown, he entered one of the humble cabarets. Some students recognised him, and, procuring some flowers and weaving them into a coronet, placed it upon his head. They sent for the most captivating young ladies of the neighborhood, and, forming a procession, carried him home in triumph.

Mr. Baldwin's Eulogy on Gen. Taylor is published in the Richmond papers. We extract his concluding remarks:

"And shall the time ever arrive when you must travel through the world and meet no more that flag; and when neither on sea nor shore shall its "meteor glories" fall upon the wanderer's eye; when the American shall pass through the world, worse than an orphan, a man without a country? Must I ever be condemned to feel that the national structure in which I dwell is not the one which was built by the Apostles of American Freedom and cemented by the blood of its martyrs; not the one of which Washington laid the corner-stone, and of which Jefferson and Madison were among the chief architects; not the one which was illuminated by the wisdom of a Marshall and echoed the thunders of a Henry's eloquence; not the FIRST TEMPLE which stood upon the Mount Zion of our American Israel, its magnificent altar gleaming through clouds of patriotic incense, and the heaven-enkindled fire of Freedom burning forever upon its shrine,—no, not this Temple, but some humble edifice, without an altar or a priest, like that in which the disconsolate Jew mourns his lost Jerusalem, and, hanging his harp upon the willows, exclaims, "How can I sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" And must I not only give up my portion in the flag and history of my country, but must I yield my interest in any of the consecrated spots of this loved Republic? Must I stand on Bunker's Hill and on Lexington and be known as a foreigner? Must the man of the North press the sod of Mount Vernon and mournfully exclaim, "This is no longer my country?" Must the world relinquish its only rallying ground of free principles? A voice rises from the oppressed millions of Europe,—Take not away from us our only city of refuge! From dungeon vaults, and from the ashes of holy martyrs comes a cry,—Destroy not the only home of Religious Liberty! From the ruins of ancient Republics, melancholy notes of warning float on every breeze. From the battlements of Heaven, the spirits of our fathers bend in solicitude, and mourn, if grief can enter heaven, that they have no human tongue to arrest our mad career. From the grave of Taylor a voice seems to utter those two hallowed words—*The Constitution! The Union!* Let but that voice be heard, and Taylor will not have died in vain. Let but his example be regarded, and from the tears a nation sheds, a bow will spring more beautiful than that which glowed above his cold remains, upon whose radiant arch, Peace and Charity, those brightest angels at the throne of God, will descend to heal the wounds of an afflicted land."

Texas insists that the late President Polk recognised her right to that portion of New Mexico which she now claims. If this be so, what is meant by that passage in his message to Congress, of December 8, 1846, which reads as follows:—"By rapid movements the Province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed."

Evening Journal.

Shoes.—The little town of Haverhill in Massachusetts makes annually 1,200,000 pairs of Shoes, worth seven hundred thousand dollars. The amount paid for labor in manufacturing them, is $250,000. A snug little income to the laboring population of a small town, besides the profits to the neighboring farmers in the sale of the hides of their oxen, calves and sheep, and the profits of tanners and leather dressers in preparing them for use.

Southern Manufactured Shoes.—Among the different branches of domestic industry daily springing up at the South, there is none that gives us more pleasure to notice than that of manufacturing our own leather and shoes. In Georgia and South Carolina, there are several small factories established for manufacturing brogans, &c., and we are pleased to learn, from those engaged in the business, that the demand for their productions is on the increase.

The day is not far distant when the Southern States will not only be able to supply their own wants with cotton goods and shoes, but a hundred other articles for which we have been dependant on our northern brethren.

Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Bravo.—An amusing incident occurred the other evening at the burning of the theatre, related as follows for a fact by a gentleman of respectability, who was an actor in the scene:

Mr. B———, and a party of his jolly English friends who had been dining out, concluded to patronize the opera on that evening, and Mr. B———, whose rotundity was considerably better filled with the sparkle than the rest, had taken a front seat, and was saluting the song and sentiment of the occasion at every "wait," with "unbounded applause," by clapping hands, and vociferating "bravo!" "bravo!" bravely.

Presently, like an electric shock, came the cry of "fire!" The audience started suddenly for the door—though their retreat was checked to good order by Mr. Rice, the manager, who was on the stage at the time. Then all was confusion, and each member of the company, in endeavoring to save the property, &c. of the profession, was rushing backward and forward in every direction across the stage.

Meanwhile our friends outside had missed their comrade, and thinking perhaps that he might have been injured, one of them stepped up into the boxes, just as the fire was bursting through the end of the building in full volumes, and Rice crossing the stage with a side scene on his shoulder. There sat Mr. B. solitary and alone, in the front seat, in perfect ecstacies at the performance, shouting bravo!—bravo! a most splendid imitation of a fire!—bravo! bravo!!—*Chicago Journal.*

Eloquence.—"The thousand bifurcations of our great natural highway, forming in its ramifications, one vast flexus of intercommunication, with its transversalus ways in the great southwest, all, all peal upon our slumbering ears and energies, the mighty and startling question, "Why stand ye here all the day idle."

A man committed suicide on Feather river, California, when a Coroner's jury was empanelled, heard the evidence, and brought in a verdict that the man was "a d——d fool!"

A Revolutionary Reminiscence.—Mrs. Fanny Amelia Pickett, wife of Col. John R. Pickett, died at Cedar Grove, Ala., on the 4th inst., in her 71st year.

The notice of her death we find in the Chambers (Ala.) *Tribune*, and in connection therewith the following Revolutionary reminiscence: "Her father, Col. Dickson, commanded a regiment of Whigs during the Revolutionary war, and participated in conducting several severe engagements, in one of which his horse was shot from under him and a ball shattered his legs. He was clerk of the Court of Duplin county, N. C., for the long period of forty years, and during the struggle for American Independence, he and his neighbors conveyed the records and public papers to a small island in Goshen swamp, where they buried them in a copper distillery kettle. The tories and British overrun the country, and burned down the Court House. When the war was over, Col. Dickson disinterred the records and found them in an admirable state of preservation."

An Accident Resulting in Death.—On Thursday morning last, Col. Monte. W. Campbell, an old and well known resident of this county, went in to the Drug Store of Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt, at the corner of Front and Market street, to procure some article. Whilst walking about in the second story of the store, he accidentally fell through the scuttle, on to the first floor, a distance of 14 or 15 feet. He was taken up in an almost insensible condition, and medical aid obtained directly. His injuries were not supposed to be of a very serious nature, but he died in the afternoon of Friday.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Long Passage.—The Schr. Orlando, from New York, arrived on Sunday last, having had 55 days passage. Hopes are now entertained for the safety of the Schr. Olive, Capt. Goldsmith, which vessel cleared at New York on the 10th ult., for this port.—*Wilmington Aurora.*

A HONEY-MOON SCENE.

A correspondent thus describes a scene that took place at Saratoga, a short time since, between a newly married couple, who were there spending the honey-moon:

A bridal party came down a few days since. I never saw a more honey-moonish looking set in my life. The bride and groom looked, walked, talked, and acted love to the life. A more devoted couple you never beheld. They were sitting in the parlor one morning, when I accidentally overheard the husband say, with a melting tenderness of voice and manner—

'Did you speak, dearest?'

'No, pet, I did not—I was thinking,' replied the bride, looking as angelic as possible.

'Of what were you thinking, my love?'

'I hardly dare tell you, pet.'

'What, loveliest of your sex, distrust your adorer so soon?'

'Pardon, a thousand pardons, dear Edgar, if I have even seemed to wrong so noble a being.'

'Spoken like your own true self—like my fond and dearly loved wife.'

'Oh Edgar, Edgar, you are a flatterer—you are, I know you are.'

'No, no—you wrong me—indeed you do—I could not flatter you, the cherished idol of my soul.'

'Oh, you naughty man! You know how dear you are to me.'

'You will tell me, then, good angel, that you are—you will tell me?'

'I will—but first give me assurance that you will not frown on your too fond Rebecca. A frown, Edgar—nay, even a reproving look from your sweet eyes, would break my now too happy heart. Say, then, you will not frown.'

"Foolish child! Do the stars frown when the poet looks up to them for inspiration? Does the fond mother frown when her first-born looks up to her eyes as he nestles still closer to her bosom? Does love, fond, true, pure love, ever frown?'

'Oh, say no more, dear Edgar. I feel, I know you are the best, the kindest, the most devoted of men!'

'Tell me, then, love, of what were you thinking?'

'Of you—only of you, Edgar, on my truth.'

'And what of me, my own Rebecca?'

'Alas! what shall I say? How shall I extricate myself from this perilous dilemma?'

'Speak, loved one, I charge you!'

'Dear Edgar, you know—'

'Yes, sweet Rebecca—'

'That—oh, how shall I say it?'

'Any how—go on, dear Rebec—'

'That if you continue—'

'Yes—continue—'

'To eat—'

'Cabbage?'

'Cabbage—'

'Cabbage—what then?'

'You may catch the cholera, (sobbing,) and (sob) I may (sob) be left (sob) a widow (sob) before (sob) the season (hysterical sob) is over!'

I didn't, I couldn't wait to hear any more of this conversation. I do wonder if all 'just married' folks go on after this fashion!

Putting the Flies to Roost.—In one of the Toledo hotels a stuttering little waiter and the black cook were at sword's points, and the only end for which Jack the waiter lived was to pester the cook. A few days since, when the air was scorching and flies in the dining room were more plenty than candidates at a free democratic convention, word was sent to the cook that Jack wanted him. He hurried up with—"Well, sah, what do you want?"

"Why, cook," replied Jack, "you see the f-f-flies b-bother me s-so, I c-can't set the table, and as you're s-so d-d-deuced b-black, I wanted you to c-cast a sh-shade over the r-room, and they'd th-think it was night and g-g-go to roost!!!"

A dining plate whizzed close to Jack's head, as he vanished through the door, singing.

"Oh cast that sh-shadow from thy brow!"

A little flash of wit set the members of the House of Representatives to laughing, on Saturday. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, had ineffectually moved to compute the mileage by a "*bee-line*," when Mr. Chandler immediately arose, and said he was opposed to that, *be*-cause it was a *hum*-bug!

There is a little baby out West, whose arm at the elbow can be encircled by a lady's ring. It is three months old, and weighs 1¾ pounds.

FROM THE YANKEE BLADE.

FUN ON THE CIRCUIT—No. 1.

BY AN ALABAMA SOLICITOR.

When I first had the honor of representing the State of Alabama, as Solicitor of the "Bloody Ninth" Circuit, I had a rough road to travel. The people generally were none of the most refined, and the State Dockets, in particular, showed a class of individuals who geographically described themselves as "*he* fellows, hard to head." A novice in the prosecuting line, I soon found that it would require all my tact and vigilance to prevent frequent and disastrous defeats. The experience, fertility of resource, impudence and general sharpness of the "State's" opponents did, in fact, as often win as lose. In plain cases, it was even betting! The "law and the testimony" might be as apparent as the nose on John Tyler's face, and yet the rascals would often, by some ingenious and devilish device, clear the well arranged meshes of legislative enactments. I ascertained in short, (by the way, it was whispered confidentially in my ear, by that arch enemy of "the State," Burrell Blackman—an old fellow, half trader, half-lawyer, of inimitable physiognomical characteristics and interminable business ramifications in every county of the Circuit—) I ascertained, I say, that to be efficient, a Solicitor *must get the "hang" of his customers!*

Another disadvantage under which I labored was this: the Judges and Solicitors who, previously to my incumbency, had administered the law, had, in "tender commiseration" of the *freshness* of the country—then but recently occupied by whites—exhibited great leniency towards those who chanced to be arraigned for mere misdemeanors. Murder, arson, burglary and the like, were punished promptly enough; but offences against the statutes inhibiting gambling, retailing liquor without license, adultery, and so forth, were viewed with much allowance in the old Ninth. In truth, the Judges themselves liked toddy and whist, *per se*, and old not perceive that the flavor of the one was regulated by the legal competency of the vender, or the amusement of the other increased or diminished by the absence of those circumstances which go to make up a case of "unlawful gambling." So far did this sentiment and practice obtain, that numerous jokes and stories were concocted, and boldly related, illustrative of the *penchant* for liquor and cards, of the afore-mentioned functionaries. Among these, was a bit of *badinage*, that old Burrell (aforesaid,) always jocularly plagued Bill Swallow, my predecessor, with—that in his (the said Burrell's) county, the Grand Jury never adjourned until all their loose cash had been tran-ferred to the Solicitor's pockets, and that *then* the Grand Inquest stood dissolved, *ipso facto*. Swallow used to laugh "consumedly" at Burrell's wit, and declare that "the Solicitorship of the Ninth would starve any man that hadn't luck and skill enough to beat the Bench, Bar and Juries of the circuit at poker."

The bar of the circuit were, on the whole, very clever. Only a few rode through all the counties—the rest would be met at two or three of the courts only. Among those whose names will occasionally appear in these notes, were "Sam Wheat," who rode the entire circuit, and had a finger in nearly every case of importance; "Lewis," who like Sam went all round—and like him in another respect, he was a cultivated man and an able lawyer; "Botts," who stuck to his own courts, where he let men take precedence of him, out of sheer bashfulness, notwithstanding he had a piquant vein of sharp sarcasm in him, with which he occasionally punished; Boaneages Mix, who was *sui generis*—the most original man I ever saw. Lastly, was Mitchem Maul, Esq., a capital fellow, crazy on the subject of law, whereof he knew less than a Hottentot, but gifted with a fluency of expression, earnestness of manner, and oddity of thought, which when worked together in one of his speeches, never failed to make judge, lawyers, jury, spectators all roar with uncontrolable laughter. Maul was almost an "innocent." He had, however, a simplicity of the most amusing sort, and was the pet of the bar, who liked to encourage and bring him forward on all occasions.

Having thus endeavored to give my readers some idea of the field of my labors, I propose from time to time, to amuse them (if I can) with such anecdotical recollections as will serve to show how I gradually "*got the hang of my customers*" in the Ninth Circuit.

The riding commenced in the county of Randolph. This county was most prolific of Assaults and Batteries, assaults with intent to murder—(sometimes the intent was executed!)—with a sprinkling of "gaming" and "A. and F." Well, to Randolph I went, and soon had a very good grand jury packed away in a room a hundred yards from the court house. The bailiff in attendance on them was a shrewd-looking old chap, with a mischievous eye, and a nose that would certainly be considered dangerous in the vicinity of a powder magazine. "Here," said I to myself, as they passed out of the court house, "here is a good bailiff to begin with." I went down to my room at the tavern, to arrange some papers, at the time the grand jury marched off to their quarters, and then hurried back to communicate with that august body. The fiery nosed bailiff held the lock knob of the closed door in his hand, and his look was that of a man determined "to do or die."

"Tell the grand jury I wish to lay some business before them," said I to the Jailor.

"No you don't, 'Squire," he replied.

"Don't what? Tell the Foreman I want to come into the jury room."

"No you don't—nobody aint allowed to go in thar. Agin the law." As he made this response, the bailiff looked very consequential.

"You infernal jackass," said I, somewhat irritated, "I'm the Solicitor, and want to communicate with the Grand Jury—let me go in!"

"I reckon I know the Solicitor," dryly responded the bailiff; "but you *can't get in.*"

"If you know me, why don't you let me go in, or tell the Foreman that I'm waiting here?"

"Because, you see, I'm a sworn officer."

"What of that—didn't you hear the Judge tell the Jury that the State's attorney would confer with them, advise them, and so on? However, if you won't let me in, I suppose I can make them hear me. Hel—"

"Stop!—stop!—by —! stop!" exclaimed the bailiff. "All I know is, I'm sworn *not to speak to 'em myself, nor suffer any body else to speak to 'em!* and by thunder, if you open your mouth to holler to 'em, I'll have to choke you, and take you before the court! I'm a sworn officer!"

I never felt more sheepish in my life. It struck me that my Bailiff was, considering his looks, the most incomparable ass I had ever seen. But how to remedy the matter? That was *the* question. It was evident he wouldn't announce me to the Jury, and it was equally evident, from his expression, that he only desired to have a pretence to "hustle" me up before the Court. Could it be possible that he *really* believed he was performing his duty? It looked so—and the Solicitor of the "Bloody Old Ninth" slunk off to his room. At dinner time the Foreman gave the proper instructions to the Bailiff, and that functionary, with a profusion of apologetic and complimentary expressions that did great credit to his breeding, assured me that hereafter I would find him always ready to recognise my rights to the fullest extent. "It was all," he swore, "*his ignunce*,"—(ignorance.) However, that night, as I chanced to be passing by a "grocery," I heard a voice which I recognised as my Bailiff's. I paused and looked in, from the shadow of a tree. The Bailiff was leaning with his left arm on the counter; in his right hand he held a tumbler of what I took to be "sweetened spirits." A group of *the boys* almost encircled him.

"Take notice, boys," he said soon as the Grand Jury went into the room, Peter Bowen—a d—d old rascal!—commenced talkin' about havin' the boys up for playin' cards in the old house at Frog Level. I knowed 'twas Peter, for I put my ear close to the keyhole, and heard him plain. Some of the Jury 'lowed it warn't agin the law to play in sich a place as that; old Peter, tho', said it was 'an out house whar people resorted,' and *that* was pine blank agin Clay's Digest. Mind, boys, I knowed 'twas agin the law, all the time, but I said nothin'—only thought to myself how I could git the boys outer that scrape—for I seed *thar was danger of thar sendin' for witnesses to come before 'em!* I knowed in reason they'd send for Bill Crow and John Adams, which knowed all about the playin, and I wanted a chance to give the boys the wink, so the off'ser couldn't find 'em. Well, arter a little, the Jury settled down that they'd wait till the S'lic'tor should come, and they'd take *his* opinion. Now, thinks I, how shall I keep off the S'lic'tor when he does come?"

"You d—d old villain!" I muttered between my teeth—"so you horn'd me off to get a chance to get gaming witnesses out of the way!"

"About the time," he continued, "I was tryin' to work the thing out in my head, here he come, and boys"—(here the speaker imbibed slightly)—"if a thing was ever done up perfectly brown, like old Katy's cake, *I done it* when I come it over that S'lic'tor, and kept him from that Jury twell the boys had left! You know *how* I done it—well"—(here he finished his tumbler)—"thar's hopin' he may find the same *luck* wherever he goes, and that the boys may never lack a Grand Jury Bailiff that *sticks to his oath!*"

Three cheers and a drink all round succeeded—and I left in a hurry, with the virtuous determination, at the very first opportunity, to "crowd" my red-nosed friend, for the very effectual manner in which he had "sold" me to the Philistines.

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED.

That consumption, when once firmly fixed and seated, can be cured, we much doubt; but that it can be prevented, if the proper remedies are applied in season, we firmly believe. A slight cold, a gentle cough, a general derangement of the nervous system, which renders the individual sick or well—these are the symptoms which herald the approach of the fell destroyer. If these be attended to in season all may be well; but neglect them and they will be sure to gain the mastery, and what was at first only troublesome and annoying, at last becomes alarming, and often fatal.

For incipient consumption, we know or no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes in the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam.

Consumption, however, is a disease which differs very much in the severity of its symptoms and the rapidity of its progress, and has long baffled the skill of physicians, it cannot be supposed that this or any other remedy is capable of effecting a cure in every case and every stage of the disease, on the contrary, we must expect it to fail sometimes, a circumstance which occurs daily with all the most valuable remedies we possess.

The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1850.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.—We published during the Canvass, a letter from Gov. Manly, positively denying the charge that he had advocated a change of the Federal basis of representation. That letter has brought Mr. T. Ruffin, Jr., before the public with another Card, accompanied by numerous certificates from Whigs and Democrats. As men known to the public, we may mention that among the certifiers are Rawley Galloway and Daniel W. Courts.

Mr. Ruffin re-affirms the charge that the Governor advocated a change in the basis. Some of the certifiers state that "they understood" the Governor to advocate that change—others, that he did "distinctly and emphatically declare himself in favor of abolishing the Federal or black basis, and of instituting a white one in its stead." The certificates consist only in the statement of the charge. We have stated the political characters of the signers, and have given the charge in their own language, and can see no necessity for publishing in full what is only a repetition of that charge.

The Governor contradicts the charge preferred against him, and explains what he did say. Let all read his letter, [which will be found on the preceding page,] and decide whether the "Exposition is as awful, the evidence as crushing," as the Carolinian thinks. We say now, as we have said before, that it would be most ridiculous for any man to go into a county full of slaves, and propagate a doctrine which he must have known to be unpopular, and directly afterwards, in those counties where the doctrine was popular, deny that he had taken such a position!

We doubt not, that the gentlemen who sign the certificate *understood* the Governor as advocating the change in the basis. But as it is impossible to judge of a man's intentions, except by his own account of them, we must say that it would have exhibited much more modesty on their part, if, paying some respect to the Governor's disclaimer, these certifiers had stated that they so *understood* his language.

In the constant re-assertion of the charge throughout the canvass, Mr. Reid's object is plain. The Governor had denied it at Salem. Mr. Reid knew that he would deny it whenever it was charged. He knew also, that every denial would lose Gov. Manly votes in the Western Counties where the doctrine was popular; and therefore he took every occasion to renew the charge, knowing that the frank spirit of his opponent would disdain any attempt at non-committalism or any artifice to conceal his opinions.

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER.—We shall publish in our next issue Mr. Badger's able argument in favor of Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Fugitive Slave Bill. That amendment provided that in case the claimant was prevented from recovering his fugitive slave, the value of the Slave should be paid to his owner, out of the Public Treasury. The Supreme Court have long since decided, that the Federal Government is bound to execute the provision in the Constitution for the recovery of fugitives; and the proposed amendment provides further: that in case of a failure to execute this obligation, the United States shall pay the value of the slave. Messrs. Badger and Underwood spoke in favor of the amendment—Messrs. Winthrop, Dayton, and Butler of S. C. opposed it.

The New York Commercial regards it as exceedingly impertinent, in Southern men to demand payment for slaves stolen by the abolitionists and soundly lectures those who have asked it.

"Potomac" of the Baltimore Patriot pays the following handsome compliment to the ability of our distinguished Senator.

"I did not hear the amendment read; but I understood this to be the purport of it. Mr. Pratt supported it in a speech abounding in important facts and useful information on the subject. Mr. Dayton made an eloquent speech against it. Mr. Badger made a most powerful and lucid speech in its defence. A more able and convincing argument has seldom been delivered in that Senate Chamber. By it, Mr. Badger has won new laurels as a profound and logical debater."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Reid's majority will be about 3,400. We will re-publish our table when the official vote is received.

In the Legislature the Locos will have a majority of 14 on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION—Samuel A. Eliot has been elected by a large majority to succeed Mr. Winthrop in the House. Mr. Eliot was the first signer of the Boston Address approving of Mr. Webster's course on the territorial bill, and his election may be regarded as the ratification by the city of Boston, both of Mr. Webster's course and Mr. Eliot's approval. Mr. Eliot received 2,355 votes—all others 791.

No choice effected in the other two districts.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—This ancient Corps celebrated its *Fifty-seventh* Anniversary on Friday last, by a Target-Firing, Dinner, &c.

We regret that circumstances prevented our being present to participate in the festivities of the occasion. We learn, however, that all things passed off well, and to the entire satisfaction of the numerous invited guests.

The prize, (a Gold Medal,) was awarded to Capt. Wm. Huske, he being the successful competitor. The second best average shots were made by Mr. J. D. Houston, the third best by Serg't Jas McGilvary. Mr. Datus Jones made the best single shot.

The Prize was presented by S. W. Tillinghast, Esq., who made a few appropriate remarks on the occasion.

Maj. Arch'd McLean resigned the command of the Corps, and we are happy to learn was unanimously elected an honorary member.

This being the day for the Annual Election of Officers, the following were elected:

A. M. Campbell, Major Commandant; Walter Draughon, 1st Captain; Wm. Huske, 2d Captain; Jno. A. McLauchlin, 3d Captain; Duncan McLaurin, 4th Captain; S. G Smith, O. Serg't; Jas. McGilvary, 2d Serg't; T. R. Murphy, 3d Serg't; John Wilkinson, 4th Serg't; Nathan Branson, 5th Serg't; Alex. McPherson, 1st Corp'l; James Wilkinson, 2d Corp'l; John S. Maultsby, 3d Corp'l; James M. Vann, 4th Corp'l; Jas. B. Ferguson, Secretary.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement Exercises were celebrated at this Institution on the 7th and 8th days of August. A large number of visiters were in attendance.

The Scholastic Exercises, the Anniversary Oration by the Rev. E. P. Palmer, and the Address before the Society by Judge O'Neal, are all mentioned in high terms of praise. "A Visiter" says, that "the improvements in the buildings, the election of Rev. E. F. Rockwell, a graduate of Yale College, to a new Professorship, and the action of the Board, all indicate the rising fortunes of the Young College."

POST OFFICE AT PEARSON'S MILLS.—The name of this Office has been changed. It is now called "River Side," Robert C. Belden, Postmaster.

SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We have received a Catalogue of the Faculty and Students at this Institution. The whole number of Students is 174—among them many from this State. For further particulars, see advertisement in this paper.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star have discontinued the publication of the "North Carolina Farmer." They propose to devote several columns of the Star to the Agricultural Interest, and call upon the Farmers of this State to assist them "with the treasures of their pens and purses."

MASS MEETING AT MACON.—A telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier, from Macon, Ga. states that at the mass meeting in that city there were present some 1500 persons. Messrs. Rhett, Yancey, Colquitt, and Stiles were the principle speakers. The Courier says that "Disunion was openly avowed. Some of the delegates repudiated it. Mr. Rhett favors a temporary secession."

THE MAILS.—"Our sufferings *is* intolerable." We have not received a full mail at the regular time for a week past. Sometimes we receive the Intelligencer and sometimes we are favored with a copy of the Union. On one morning of the past week we received four numbers of one and three of another New York paper. The next day we received one New York paper, and not another letter or paper between this place and New York.

We are unable to tell where the fault is. We are certain that the blame is not with the much abused Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

The Union having accomplished its object of exciting suspicion, has had the grace to retract its unfounded insinuations against the good faith of the President. We give the Union all due credit, for its correction *after the mischief is done*. But that paper must have known when it gave currency to suspicions against the President, that those suspicions were totally destitute of foundation. For in the same paper in which the President was assailed, it stated that it had received information from the Secretary of State, from the Secretary of the Navy, and from the Attorney General, that the influence of the President would be exerted in favor of the plans of adjustment! Whilst Mr. Clayton was in the Cabinet, the Union was very fond of representing the course of the Administration as dictated by that Secretary. But when Mr. Webster has taken Mr. Clayton's place, when the Union knows that Mr. Webster received his appointment because of his sound National views, when the very columns of the Union bear witness to the President's bitter hostility to Mr. Seward and his schemes, when the Union has been assured upon the highest authority, that the President favored the plans of Adjustment, that upon these questions his views are national and not sectional, it is still willing to court favor with its hot-headed brethren, still willing to forward party ends and endanger the stability of the Union of these States, by publishing and giving support to suspicions against the Administration!

If the Editor of the Union is as much disposed to settle this slavery question, as he would have people to believe—if the preservation of the Union is an object so much desired and cherished, let him drop these suspicions with which on all occasions he seems so much troubled. If he wishes to settle this question, let him follow that advice, which he gives to whigs—drop party for a short time. After a settlement of sectional differences the old party issues will be again before us, and once again the Whig party will do battle in favor of its old established principles and against its old enemies.

What can the Union expect to gain by thus constantly putting forth its "doubts," its "suspicions"? Does it expect to obtain the confidence of men, by constantly doubting their sincerity? There are many men from the North, who are disposed to do us justice, many who are willing and anxious to abide by the Compromises of the Constitution; many who are sincerely desirous of preserving the Union. Many who, if allowed to do so, will join the moderate men at the South in settling our disputes, in quieting all agitation, in granting us all that we can with justice claim or expect. But can we expect this support, can we claim this assistance at their hands, if those who pretend to be most zealous in the cause of the Union, are constantly engaged in the work of detracting from their merits, constantly engaged in fostering suspicions against their good faith? Most certainly not. They will rather be goaded into opposition to us and to our claims. They have defied public opinion in their own section; they have borne the vilification which has been heaped upon them by their own constituents, and as a reward for their patriotic course, they are taunted, suspected and abused by the Union men at the South.

Mr. Fillmore is as much disposed to do us justice as are Messrs. Cass and Dickinson. The speeches of Daniel Webster, and the patriotic letter of the only Whig Representative from Indiana have disproved the assertion that Northern Whigs only are all opposed to us. We have yet to learn that Southern Whigs have failed to do justice to the patriotism of those Northern Democrats, whose speeches and votes have sustained our rights and opposed our assailants. Cannot the Union drop party prejudices and do honor to those Northern Whigs who are with us on this question? We honor the Union for its devotion to the plans of settlement—we wish to detract nothing from its merits—but we must confess to a little suspicion of the sincerity of those people, who are unwilling to put the slightest confidence in others.

As a means of restoring the equanimity of those democrats who are trembling in doubt, we append a little democratic authority of the best quality. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, X, speaks of these suspicions in the following terms:

"The Administration, I repeat it, is acting in good faith; and it is a gross slander to charge it with the attempt to hurry through the Texas bill, with a view of defeating the Territorial bill for New Mexico. The friends of the Administration are as anxious for the passage of one bill as for that of the other, and so is the Administration. Neither is the Cabinet divided on the subject. They are all—all for compromise and peace."

The Hon. R. W. Thompson, the able Whig member from Indiana, has addressed a letter to the Senators from that State, approving of their patriotic course upon the questions of the day.—He denounces the "Higher Law" men, and takes strong ground in favor of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and all the Bills necessary to a final adjustment of our Territorial difficulties.

THE CHIVALRY VS. GEN CASS.—A correspondent of the Columbia Telegraph, having demolished Gen. Jackson, the Telegraph thus follows suit, by "doing for" Gen. Cass:

"Decidedly, the great comparison of the age, however, is furnished by another editor, a partizan in Delaware, who after "piling the agony" of eulogy on the "Great Michigander" ends by comparing him with—whom do you guess reader—with George Washington. We would sooner undertake to find the iceberg on which Sir John Franklin last cast anchor—a piece of the window at which Noah took the dove into the ark—a splinter from the club with which Cane killed Abel—or anything else you please—than to find any very striking resemblance between the "illustrious Southerner" and the self complacent "Michigander."

Benton, Jackson, Foote, and Gen. Cass have all been slaughtered without remorse! Who is to be the next victim?

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.—The political news by the Europa is of little importance. Nothing of interest from England, France, Spain or Portugal. The war between Denmark and the Duchies is vigorously prosecuted. A battle had been fought in which the advantage was on the side of the Holsteiners.

It is said that a Protocol has been signed by the Representatives of Denmark, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, and Austria. The principal articles of the declaration are known. They express the unanimous desire, of the powers, for the maintenance of the Danish possessions in all their integrity.

The cotton market was a little depressed, and prices had gone down ⅛d per pound. The Express says, "that fluctuations in this staple at this season, however are not unexpected. We should not be surprised to hear by the next Steamer, that the market in the interim elapsing since the sailing of the Europa has regained all that it had lost." No change in the quotations as to Indian Corn. Flour and Wheat are in demand, and prices increasing.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamers Philadelphia and Crescent City have arrived, bringing a large number of passengers, and a quantity of gold dust. The Philadelphia brings one block of gold bearing quartz, weighing 193 lbs.

The Californians are manifesting much impatience at the delay in admitting them into the Union.

A TRUE PICTURE.—We extract the following description of an Editor's life from a late North British Review. Let those who are so fond of fault-finding, and so little inclined to pay for that privilege, read and sin no more:—

"The man who once becomes a journalist, must almost bid farewell to mental leisure. If he fulfils his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination and discussion, and record, of current events. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to learn that the large Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Anderson & Wooster, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. A large quantity of lumber was also consumed. The Aurora says:

We understand the loss on the Mill is $12,000, on the Lumber $6,000—making the whole $18,000. Deducting the amount of insurance, $10,000, leaves a clear loss of $8,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

AN EDITORIAL GEM.—GLO—RIOUS!—The town of Goldsboro' is fortunate in the possession of an Editor, who delivers himself of a glorification article, in the following style.

"Redeemed from the inglorious dominion of a proud whig aristocracy, North Carolina stands forth among her sister States, one of the proudest monuments of the purity, justice and equality of Democratic principles. Supported on the wings of her own beloved eagle she has ascended the loftiest summit of pure republican glory, and has planted her shining banner on the topmost tower of the Democratic fortress."

What a strong eagle "our own beloved" must be! Does the Patriot mean to say that he took the whole State on his wings at one time? Surely if "the topmost tower of the democratic fortress" is at all remarkable for height, that Eagle's back will require the application of "Jew David's Hebrew plaster—None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak."

Strongly impressed by the truth of this assertion, a Poet of Wayne County—a County, to whose eloquent productions, we have already paid a tribute justly due—bursts forth into a sweet little song well calculated to soothe the "savage breasts" of a "proud Whig Aristocracy" and to get up the enthusiasm of "North Carolina's Glorious Democracy." For the edification of our readers we insert a few verses.

De possim sits on simmon tree
And feeds himself quite fat,
Put Manly on de stump for me
I'm dog he'll soon leave dat.

So down along de railroad
De' cars go puff along,
An' ebbery nigger dat she meets
De shouts an' sing dis song.

I now must go an' pick my toof
It akes so very bad,
But since Reid's our Governor forsooth,
I feels my pain so glad.

There, that will do: in celebrating the triumph of "little Davy," our author certainly had

A theme well fitted to inspire
The purest frenzy of poetic fire,

and having it, has let himself right out.

Verily a new light hath burst forth to dazzle us with its brilliancy and beauty! Oh let it not be hid under a bushel; let it shine forth as a tallow candle which hath never been snuffed; and when its work of illumination hath been accomplished, then, oh then, if the wings of "our well beloved" be not wearied in well doing, let it be borne aloft, and in the presence of assembled multitudes let it be placed near to that "shining banner," so that upon the topmost point of "the topmost tower of the Democratic fortress" it may ever blaze in light and glory unquenchable. Again we say all glory to the "lion hearted democracy" of Wayne—all honor to Goldsboro which has produced an Editor who saw the 85,000 voters of North Carolina fly away on an Eagle's back without breaking it, and a Poet of whose verse it may be fitly said, that

"Moore himself may hang his lyre
Upon the willows after this,
Nor henceforth impiously aspire
To lap the senses all in bliss;
For he who hears this thrilling strain
Will find all other music vain."

AMUSING.—Mr. Reid, according to the Journals of the House, and according to the statement of the Standard, voted for a bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. In view of this fact, two democratic Editors to the West of us, who supported Reid, are disputing as to which first "raised the banner of Southern Rights"!

True.—"The man who professes to be neutral in politics, either figures at the head or dangles at the tail of federalism."—*Wilmington Journal.*

Very true! Take as an instance, the Editor of the Wilmington Aurora, who professing neutrality, supported and voted for, and rejoices over the election of David S. Reid. We give the Journal credit for its candor: but what will the Aurora think of the kind treatment which it receives from its party friends?

A German Editor thus defines liberty as understood and enjoyed in the "Father Land:"

"We Germans get our rights, to be sure,
As far and as fast as we need 'em—
We have the freedom of caricature,
And a caricature of freedom."

New Cotton was received at Mobile and at New Orleans on the 11th inst.

"Is Congress to play second fiddle to California?"—*Mississippian.*

Of course not; and no one desires to have her. But what business has the Mississippian to ask this question, when it virtually advocates that Congress should play "second fiddle" to the Nashville Convention?—*Southron.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on Monday, Mr. Mason moved the consideration of the special order, being the bill to ensure the more effectual execution of the provision of the Constitution requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Dayton moved to amend the Bill so as to require a trial by jury in the State where the fugitive slave should be arrested.

After debate by Messrs. Dayton, Winthrop, Butler and others the amendment was rejected, yeas 11, nays 27.

Mr. Chase moved to amend the bill by requiring a trial by jury on the question of claim or no claim. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Winthrop moved that the fugitive be granted the right of *habeas corpus*. After some debate, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 11, Nays 26.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the Senate took up and rejected the House amendments to the Supplementary Census Act.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Tuesday, the discussion of the Fugitive Slave Bill was resumed; the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Mason as a substitute for the bill.

The question being taken on Mr. Mason's amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend the bill by adding the following provisions, 1st: that it shall be lawful for the person or persons to whom the service of the fugitive is due, or his, her or their agents to deliver to the officer authorised by the third section of this act to hear and determine upon the claimant's case, an authenticated copy of the record; and that thereupon, and upon affidavit that the fugitive is within the jurisdiction of said officer, a warrant shall be immediately issued and executed by the officer to whom it shall be directed.

2d. That if the subject be not delivered up in — days after such warrant has been issued, the claimant may bring suit against the U. S. District Attorney, to recover the value of the fugitive and the expense incurred in the attempt to secure him.

3d. That in case the verdict of the jury be given in favor of the claimant, that it shall be lawful for said claimant, to take an authenticated copy of the judgment recovered and present the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorised to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This proposition was debated at great length by Messrs Pratt, Cass, Winthrop, Butler, Badger, Yulee, and others.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer when in order.

On motion the amendment was ordered to be printed and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the discussion of the Fugitive Slave Bill was continued.

Further amendments were proposed by Messrs. Mason and King, and accepted by Mr. Pratt.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dayton, Pratt, Mason, Berrien, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Baldwin presented resolutions from the Connecticut Legislature upon the subject of slavery, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

After considerable debate on the Bills regulating Indian affairs, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fugitive Slave Bill; the question pending being the amendment offered by Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend the amendment by providing, that in case of after recovery of fugitive, the owner refund to the Treasury, the sum which may have been paid. The amendment was agreed to, and the vote being taken on the amended amendment, it was rejected, yeas, 10, nays 27. Those who voted for it were as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Badger, Downs, Foote, Houston, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk,—10.

Mr. Underwood proposed a substitute for the bill upon which a long debate ensued, between Messrs. Underwood, Mason, Foote, Davis of Miss., and Turney. The Senate then adjourned.

On Friday, the Fugitive Slave Bill was debated at length. After which it was ordered to its third reading by a vote of 27 to 12. Virtually passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Brown of Indiana moved a suspension of the Rules, that he might offer a Resolution to take up on Tuesday, in the order named, the bill for the establishment of a government for New Mexico; the Texas Boundary bill; the bill for the admission of California, and the bill providing a government for Utah. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Ashmun proposed a Resolution to take up the bills in order reverse to Mr. Brown's proposition; but this motion was also rejected.

On motion of Mr. Gott, the House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bills. After a long debate, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the House, in committee of the whole, continued the discussion of the Appropriation bill, but without any definite results.

The discussion of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill occupied the House on Wednesday.

On Thursday, the Appropriation Bills were debated throughout the day in Committee of the whole.

When the Committee rose Mr. Grinnell presented the credentials of Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

The House then adjourned.

On Friday and Saturday, the Appropriation Bills were debated without any definite results.

The severe storm of wind and rain, on Saturday night last, has greatly injured the crops. At Wilmington, we regret to learn that a tow boat belonging to the Merchants' Company was sunk.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to Texas, offer for sale their LANDS, situated in Cumberland County, within from 6 to 8 miles of Fayetteville, and averaging 2 miles from the Plank Road, with 2 excellent Creeks passing through, running freely even in the dryest weather, with wholesome cold water in the wells and springs, with 2 mill sites, one on each creek. On about half of said land there is excellent timber for either hewing or sawing. The above lands comprise about 2000 acres, with 3 residences, a farm attached to each in a good state of cultivation, and about 34,000 new turpentine boxes, and probably 100,000 yet to cut. The above lands are all adjoining. On the Morganton Road, at one of said mill sites, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 2 from the plank road, is an excellent location for a store and turpentine distillery. The supply of turpentine would be ample, absolutely securing all that would be made within hauling distance on the South-West, West, and North-West of said distillery—a fine extensive turpentine country, just begun to be worked. Any person wishing to buy the whole of our land, or the part belonging to either, will have an opportunity of so doing.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,
MALCOM McDONALD.

August 20, 1850. 34-6w

☞ Should the above land not be sold by the first of October next, it will then be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder.

THE Minutes of the 74th Sessions of the Presbytery of Fayetteville are now ready for delivery. Those entitled to copies can obtain them at the Book Store.

Aug. 23. 34-1w

By this Morning's Mail.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Aug. 23, 1850.

I think I never saw New York so full of strangers as at present. The large Hotels turn off scores every day and night, and where they go to is not easy to imagine. Of an evening the Halls and Drawing Rooms of the Irving House swarm like a disturbed bee-hive. It is decidedly the popular Hotel of the city. Under the influence of this great crowd, business is exceedingly active, and goods, which had appeared depressed a few weeks ago, are now held at firm and sometimes advanced prices.

I hear nothing of politics here, except through the papers, and except also an occasional remark respecting the North Carolina Election. That, however, has had its turn, as a nine days' wonder, and is almost forgotten, though at first it excited universal astonishment that the steady old North State had cut loose from its moorings and gone to sea under charge of a Locofoco Captain and crew. I wish they may not wreck her, during the two years' voyage.

The morning papers contain news which seriously complicate the state of affairs, and more than ever threaten civil war and endanger the Union. It would seem to be madness and folly in the extreme for Texas to take the step which she threatens; but when we remember of what sort of people Texas is mainly composed, we can scarcely hope that it is only a threat. Filled with adventurers, and up to the period of annexation many of them of the worst character—fugitives from justice—why should we expect any thing better from her? But it will not do to allow these adventurers to set at defiance the laws and government of the country, and to break up this Union. If the Senate's bill for settling the boundary, after being voted for by the Texas Senators, should be rejected by that State, and she refuse to listen to reason, it will be time to see whether one State is to make the law for all.

The proceedings in New Mexico, too, in forming a State government, in the most irregular if not fraudful manner, and electing Senators and Representatives in Congress, form another embarrassing feature in the news of the day.

But the climax of all folly and madness is the abolition Convention at Cazenovia, in this State, which has actually made a Presiding Officer out of the notorious Frederick Douglass, a runaway negro, with a character of scarcely lighter shade than his complexion! All this is as much ridiculed and denounced here as it can be in North Carolina. The Express, particularly, has a strong article on the subject; and from it I copy the enclosed account of the Convention, which you may publish if you have room.

LATEST FROM TEXAS!—Galveston dates of the 18th inform us of the meeting of the Legislature. Governor's message is "all for war." He says discussion is useless: justice will not be done to Texas! The only course left her, is to occupy Santa Fe at once, and though it should shake this Union to its centre Texas will be free from blame! No proposition will satisfy her except one to purchase her territory lying north of 34°, &c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Cook & Johnson, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, H Branson & Son, G W McDonald, Cook & Taylor, E J Hale, E Glover, Taylor & Underwood, S W Tillinghast, A A McKethan, F D Breese & Son, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for Arnold & Cooley, S S Arnold, G & G S Hubbard, W Murphy & Co, T Borlin, D B Ayers, Brown, Overman & Co, J T Wright, G S Jackson, D J McAlister, and W M Munroe, of the interior.

August 22—Steamer Gov Graham, with boats Michael Brown and Telegraph in tow, and goods T J Council & Cain, B Rose & Son, Mr Meadows, Rowan Manf Co, Scott & McAdoo, S Farlow, Trollinger & Montgomery, J W Powers, J H & J Martine, Geo Lauder, Taylor & Underwood, Cook & Taylor, H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, J M A Drake, T R Tate, Hall, Sackett & Co, Wm Hales, Wollen & Elliott, J Chipman, C L Idler, N K McDuffie, L F Carr, Rowzee & Harrison, Worth & Sanders, Summerville & Powe.

August 22.—Steamer Rowan, with boats Odd Fellow, Ready Money and Cronly in tow, with 3826 packages of goods for Hall & Hall, Blounts Creek Co, Union Co, J C Thompson, H & E J Lilly, J P Smith & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, W A Lash, C W Bessent, T P Ramsey, I Coxe, Capt Bradford, J H Coffman, R D McNeill, Brown & James, H G Hall, J H Hall, Soloman, Dickson & Co, Tomlin, Gage & Co, N M Hill, J Lunn, J Utley, J & C J Cowles, C Caison, C T Haigh & Son, Montgomery Factory, E Fuller, Ray & Pearce, A W Steel, Shaw & Little, W Draughon, Randolph Co, D Gilchrist, P P Johnson, J W Hooker & Co, J Kershaw, D Murphy, D J McAllister, J W Baker, M A Baker, J C Pfohl, J A Weirman, J Newlin, G McNeill, C Slauter, J & T Waddill, S W Tillinghast & Co, Cedar Falls Company.

Aug. 25.—Steamer Gov. GRAHAM with goods for Earnhardt & Moss, J & B G Worth, Shelly & Fields, Coffin, Worth & Co, Geo W Brown, Ennis, Sherman & Co, J T Council & Cain, A D McLean & Co, Alfred Smith, J C Thompson, Rowan Factory.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Evergreen, with Boat Diligence in tow, with goods for this place and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 20.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12 a 12¼	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	85 a 87½	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	11 a 11½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	7½ a	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7½ cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	18 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 12 to 12½. Flour 7½. Corn 85 to 87½. Wheat 90 to $1.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 76 to 80. No Fayetteville Flour in market. Lard 8 to 9. Nothing doing in Lumber. One raft ordinary Mill Timber sold at 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00, Virgin 2 15, Hard 1 10. Spirits 23 to 23½. Tar 1 20.

At New York, Cotton has advanced ¼ of a cent. On the 22d the sales amounted to 4500 bales.

At Columbia, on the 22d, the demand was steady. No change in prices from the preceding day, when the Europa's news had caused a slight decline.

At Charleston, the receipts of cotton during the past week amount 6800 bales. The sales of the week are about 5000 bales, at prices ranging from 10 to 13. Fair quoted at 12½.

Total receipts of cotton 2,069,320 bales, against 2,795,306 last year. Deficiency 635,986 bales.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also, of Wines, 2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily do.; 10 do. do. Malaga do; 2 do. do. old Port do. In Glass: 6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 do. Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter. A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors. 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 do. do. do. pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.

W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.

August 27, 1850. 34-8w

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 17.—Brig Buena Vista from New York; Schr. Harrison Price from do. 18.—Schrs. Ann Maria from Beaufort, S. C., Orlando, L. P. Smith, and Lamartine, from N. York. 20.—Schr. Matthew Byrd from Savannah. 20.—Schrs. Rio and Minerva Wright from New York.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 24, 1850. 34-6w

Carolinian and Communicator copy.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which I will sell cheap for CASH or COTTON

☞ All who wish to purchase good and cheap GOODS, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 24, 1850. 34-3w

SHEETING AND YARN.

I HAVE on hand and for sale on accommodating terms, Sheetings and Yarns (at the Factory prices,) from the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, Randolph county, N. C.

The quality of these goods is too well known to need any recommendation. They are equal, if not superior, to any made in the State.

PETER P JOHNSON.

Aug. 24. 34-3w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th Sept. next, at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) at the Market House, the HOUSE and LOT on Hillsborough street, occupied by Charlotte Harris, joining the Lots of A. E. Giersh and others.

Also, the HOUSE and LOT on Frink's Alley, occupied by James Williams, joining McDonald and others.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r of Jacob Harris, dec'd.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Aug. 27, 1850. 34-ts

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by,

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 23. 34

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in September at 12 o'clock, the following tracts of land.

500 Acres on both sides of Morganton road lying about a mile from Long Street Church.

560½ Acres on both sides of Flat Creek.

50 Acres on Flat Creek.

50 Acres on Nicholson Creek.

These tracts of land are well timbered, and suitable for Turpentine or Lumber business.

Terms made known at sale.

MARY NELSON.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'tr.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1850 34-ts

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY.

$50,000!

40 Prizes of $1,000!

TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 100 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 7, 1850.

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

$54,000!

200 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 103, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 14, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $54,000, 1 of 20,181, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,090, 1 of 2,192, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 200 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	25 00

$40,000.

$15,000! $14,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 106, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 21, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 8,412, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 75 of 1,000, 75 (lowest 3 No. prizes,) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	35 00

CAPITAL PRIZE

$70,000.

$26,567! $20,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,000! 100 do. of $500!

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 26,567, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes		$240 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia

34rd-pd]

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States' Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

Maryland State Consolidated Lotteries!

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850!

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by State Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Agents for the State Lotteries,

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.;

MUSEUM BUILDING,

Baltimore, Md.

The following great lotteries will be drawn during the month of September. Persons residing in the most distant parts of the country can transact business with the Baltimore agency with facility, as 10 days transit by mail will bring orders to us from the most distant parts. Orders invariably answered by return mail. We name only the principal prizes of each Lottery to be drawn.

Splendid Lotteries for September, 1850.

Bel Air Lottery, Class 41, Extra.

Draws on Monday, September 9th.

CAPITALS.

$10,000, 10 of 2,500, &c.

78 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

TICKETS $2½. Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets $37; 26 half do. 18 50; 26 quarter do. 9 25.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 41.

Draws on Wednesday, September 11th.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, 20 of 5,000, 20 of 1,000, &c., &c., &c.

Prizes amounting to 523,318.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Colvin & Co. will issue and send certificate of Package of 25 whole tickets for $130; 25 half do. 65; 25 quarter do. 32 50.

SPLENDID LOTTERY!

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 42.

To be drawn on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, &c., &c.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Whole Package $130; half 65; quarter 32 50.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 26.

To be drawn on Saturday the 21st Sept. 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$37,500, 20 of 3,500, 25 of 1,500, 25 of 750.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Certificate of Package wholes $130; half and quarter in proportion.

BEHOLD! BEHOLD!! BEHOLD!!!

ORDER WITHOUT DELAY!

☞ 100,000 Capital Prize.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of September, 1850.

CLASS S.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 is	50,000
4 prizes of	12,500 is	50,000
4 prizes of	7,500 is	30,000
4 prizes of	5,000 is	20,000
200 prizes of	3,000 is	600,000

The prizes in this unparalleled scheme will amount to the magnificent sum of $2,434,432.

Colvin & Co. will issue certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets for $560; 26 half do. 280; 26 quarter do. 140; 26 eighths do. 70; 26 sixteenths do. 35.

TICKETS $40—Shares in proportion.

COLVIN & CO.

Schedule of remaining Lotteries for September.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts.	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
Sept. 13,	$7,500	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$2½,	$30,	$7½
" 16,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 19,	24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16¼
" 20,	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 23,	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	8,	100,	25
" 24,	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 25,	2 of 3,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 26,	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5,	80,	20
" 27,	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	4,	50,	12½
" 28,	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 30,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 30,	35,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	10,	120,	30

☞ Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries. Letters come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address

COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

33-1m]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848 37tf

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.
E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1850.

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

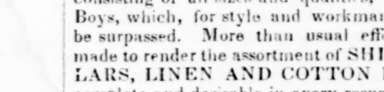
ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

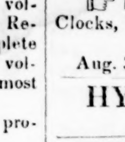
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet. If it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14 18w

WATCHES.



THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.
EDWIN GLOVER.
Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

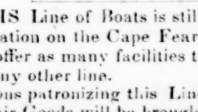
Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

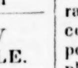
(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., }
April 8, 1850. } 14tf

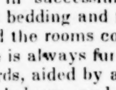
IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

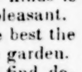
CARTHAGE HOTEL.



THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.
ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf





Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.
ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.
C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.
7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c.
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS.

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

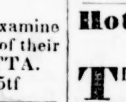
To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

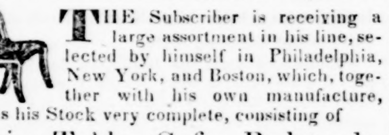
DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

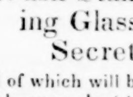
Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



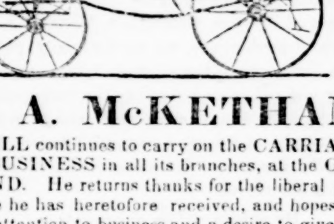
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR
May 27, 1850. 21-tf



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC NECKLACE

is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
132 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by the authorised Agent, S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-eowY

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

W. H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.
Wilmington, N. C.
Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., }
Jona. Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair, }
Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

MARTIN & BRYAN,
Factors & General Commission Merchants,
Charleston, S. C.
JAMES MARTIN.] [THOMAS A. BRYAN.

REFERENCES:
Mr. Robert Martin, Charleston.
R. O'Neal, Columbia.
C. J. Shannon, Camden.
James Wright, Cheraw.
J. R. Aiken, Winnsboro'.

☞ Particular attention given to the receiving and forwarding Goods and Merchandise consigned to them.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Produce. [30-3m]

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.
J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf